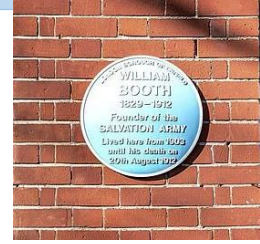
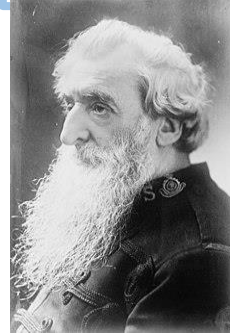


## VOCABULARY

<b>era</b>	A period of time of which particular events or stages of development are typical
<b>architecture</b>	The style of a building
<b>trade</b>	The action of buying and selling good and services
<b>evidence</b>	The available facts or information indicating whether a belief is true.
<b>research</b>	The investigation of an idea using materials and sources in order to establish facts.
<b>locality</b>	Existing in or belonging to the area you live in or are talking about.
<b>comparison</b>	A consideration of the similarities or differences between two things.

## Year 2 - Local Area

### IMPORTANT FIGURES



**General William Booth**  
1829 - 1912



### Barnet Market



Statue of Peace

### Physic Well



## KEY LEARNING

- Some famous landmarks in our local area include the Memorial to the Battle of Barnet, the Physic Well, and the Statue of Peace in Friary Park.
- The Battle of Barnet was an important battle in the War of the Roses and happened in Monken Hadley.
- Samuel Pepys visited the Physic Well in Barnet which was believed to have healing properties.
- General William Booth founded the Salvation Army, a charity which still helps many people today.
- He visited all 7 continents and 58 different countries as part of his charity work
- Barnet has always had lots of people travel through it as it is a high point between London and York.
- Transport and trade have developed lots over time and the town looks very different now to how it did in the past.

## TIMELINE

1199—Barnet Market was first opened	1400—St John the Baptist Church rebuilt	1865 – General William Booth founded the Salvation Army	1911— Peace Statue installed in Friary Park	1933 –Summerside School Opened	2018—Physic Well in Barnet was repaired
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## WHAT CAME BEFORE

EYFS: Transport Past and Present

Y1 – All About Me

## VOCABULARY

<b>account</b>	A report or description of an event or experience
<b>representation</b>	the description of someone or something in a particular way
<b>observation</b>	The ability to notice things, especially significant details
<b>evidence</b>	facts or information indicating whether a belief is true or valid
<b>opinion</b>	What you think or believe about something
<b>CE</b>	Common Era (sometimes also AD meaning after the birth of Jesus) dates after the year 0
<b>society</b>	people living together in an ordered community

## Year 2 - Nurturing Nurses

### IMPORTANT FIGURES

**Mary Seacole**  
1805—1881



**Florence Nightingale**  
1820—1910

Painting of Florence Nightingale in a hospital



Map of the Crimean War



Memorial Statue of Mary Seacole



## KEY LEARNING

- Mary Seacole wrote a book called the 'Wonderful adventures of Mary Seacole'.
- Seacole was sometimes called Mother Seacole
- The War Office refused to let Seacole be a nurse in the war.
- Florence Nightingale is referred to as 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she looked after sick soldiers during the night.
- Both nurses helped during the Crimean War
- Florence Nightingale made positive changes to how the hospitals were run
- During the Crimean war, Mary Seacole set up a hut on the battlefield and served hot meals and looked after injured soldiers.

## TIMELINE

1805—Mary Seacole was born

1820—Florence Nightingale was born

1851—Florence Nightingale studied nursing in Germany

1853—Crimean War began

1881—Mary Seacole died

1910—Florence Nightingale died

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

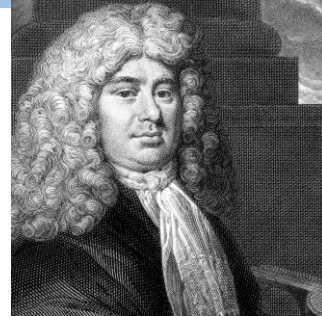
Y1 – First Flight

## VOCABULARY

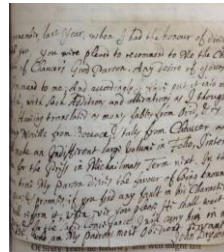
<b>chronological</b>	Following the order in which they occurred.
<b>diary</b>	A book in which one keeps a daily record of events and experiences.
<b>experts</b>	A person who is very knowledgeable about or skilful in a particular area.
<b>historian</b>	An expert of history.
<b>duration</b>	the time during which something continues.
<b>replica</b>	an exact copy or model of something, especially one on a smaller scale
<b>architecture</b>	The style of a building

## Year 2 - Great Fire of London

### IMPORTANT FIGURES



**Samuel Pepys**  
1633 - 1703



Map of the spread of the fire



## KEY LEARNING

- The Great Fire of London happened from Sunday 2nd September to Thursday 6th September 1666.
- The fire started in a bakery on Pudding Lane. A spark from the oven set the fire going.
- Only 6 deaths were reported.
- In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together
- People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out.
- Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.
- Samuel Pepys worked for the British government and navy
- Pepys recorded, in a diary, the ways people escaped the fire.
- When Pepys felt he was in danger, he buried a parmesan cheese from Italy because it was expensive.

## TIMELINE

**2nd September 1666**

1am the fire starts in pudding lane.

**3rd September 1666**

Houses pulled down to prevent the fire spreading

**4th September 1666**

St Paul's Cathedral catches fire

**6th September 1666**

The fire is put out

**27th October 1666**

Robert Hubert is hung for starting the fire but is later found to be innocent.

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

Y1 – Kings and Queens  
Y2 Local Area